



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

GERMANY.

*Plague and cholera in various countries—Plague in Formosa from 1896 to 1901.*BERLIN, GERMANY, *July 19, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the latest information obtained from the imperial health office (Kaiserliches-Gesundheitsamt), at Berlin, regarding plague and cholera:

Plague.

TURKEY.—According to a communication in the Times of India, the plague has broken out in Makalla (South Arabia).

EGYPT.—Between June 27 and July 3 there were registered 16 plague cases and 10 deaths, namely, 7 cases and 4 deaths in Alexandria, 8 cases and 5 deaths in Tukh, and 1 case and 1 death in Port Said.

BRITISH INDIA.—In the Bombay Presidency there were registered during the week ended June 13, 391 plague cases and 286 deaths, and during the week ended June 20, 443 new plague cases and 298 deaths.

CHINA—*Hongkong*.—During the period from May 10 to May 31 there occurred 116 plague cases and 114 deaths.

JAPAN.—In Formosa the plague is by no means on the decrease. Since the beginning of the year up to May 22, there have occurred 1,322 plague cases and 956 deaths; in the last week there were recorded 141 cases and 101 deaths. During the years 1896 to 1901 the following plague cases and deaths were reported to the Japanese authorities: In 1896, 246 cases, 147 deaths; 1897, 730 cases, 566 deaths; 1898, 1,233 cases, 882 deaths; 1899, 2,637 cases, 1,994 deaths; 1900, 1,079 cases, 809 deaths, and 1901, 4,519 cases, 3,634 deaths.

CAPE COLONY.—In Port Elizabeth, during the period from June 1 to June 14, there were recorded 3 plague cases and 1 death.

Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta, during the week from June 1 to June 7, 90 persons died of plague and 51 of cholera.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—During the period from May 11 to May 31 there occurred 236 deaths from cholera.

DUTCH INDIES.—In the district of Soerabaya, during the period from May 18 to May 30, there occurred 150 deaths from cholera.

CHINA—*Hongkong*.—During the period from May 10 to May 31 there were registered 109 cholera cases and 98 deaths.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

*Health of Berlin.*BERLIN, GERMANY, *July 19, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the death rate in Berlin for the week ended July 5 was somewhat higher than in the three foregoing weeks, being 14.8 per 1,000 of the population. Of all the other large German towns, however, only 7 showed more favorable figures, among them being Charlottenburg, with 13.3 per 1,000. The mortality rate of London was somewhat higher than that of Berlin, that of Schöneberg (17.1) Paris. Vienna, Munich considerably higher. The increase in the mortality as compared with that of the previous week was almost